Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month..... MILY Per Year Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and sque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

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Excitement in the Church of England. On Friday the House of Commons passed to its second reading a bill directed against extreme Ritualistic practices in the Church of England. During the debate it was made evident that on both sides of the House the prevailing sentiment was strongly against Ritualism. and the motion for a second reading was passed by the great majority of 139 to 51 votes. This victory for the Protestant party was obtained in the face of the bitter opposition of the representatives of the "High Church" party and in spite of the opinion expressed by Mr. BALFOUR that, although abuses exist and should be removed, the bill is injudicious and

unnecessary. The measure abolishes the Bishops right of veto on proceedings against contumacious Ritualistic clergymen, and provides that these may be deprived of their livings when they persist in disobedience. The debate upon it, one of the most exciting in the history of Parliamentary discussion of religious and theological questions, afforded striking evidence of the intensity of feeling which has been provoked by the spread and increasing aggressiveness of extreme Ritualism. It also made manifest the continued dominance of uncompromising Protestant conviction in the Church of England. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT expressed this sentiment in a speech of great vigor and passion. Conditions. he said, have reached a stage where if the right of veto is left to the Bishops and laymen are without rights in ecclesiastical as well as in civil matters it will be better to disestablish the Church.

Great as are the extremes to which Ritualism has been carried in this country they have not yet gone so far as in England. One London vicar has resigned his church rather than yield in the matter of the invocation of the saints and the adoration of the Real Presence. but there are five other London incumbents of the same spirit who persist in defying episcopal authority. A vicar in Leicestershire instructed the children in his schools to celebrate May day as a distinctively religious festival of the Virgin MARY and to carry a garland in the "Sacred Mother's "honor. The headmaster of a national school at Devonport was told by the vicar to add " Hail! Mary! " to the prayers he was in the habit of reading at the school. These are simply a few of very many illustrations we might give of the sort of practices which have aroused the bitterness of feeling that brought about the remarkable majority in the House of Commons on Friday.

In this country, also, it has been made evident in the course of the discussion of the proposed change of name of the Episcopal Church, with a view, primarily to getting rid of the term " Protestant and substituting "Catholic," that the evangelical party in the Church is still powerful and that the aggressiveness of Ritualism has increased the intensity of its Protestant sentiment, and, appar ently, added to its numerical strength by bringing into sympathy with it many of the "Broad Church" and also of the more moderate of the " High Church," schools.

The enthusiasm with which the second reading of the Church Discipline bill was carried by the Commons indicates that there is a stormy time ahead for the Church of England. The Ritualism against which the bill is directed is an outgrowth of the most passionate and the most ineradicable conviction. Many, if not most, of the extreme Ritualistic clergy whom it would subject to the penalty of loss of their livings in the event of the continuance of their practices are of the spirit of martyrs, and no force of law will be able to restrain them from the most daring obedience to their convictions.

The Proposed Reforms in Russia. If it was certain to be carried out, the ukase just issued by NICHOLAS II., which promises complete religious toleration and local economical and political reforms, would constitute the most important step taken by Russia in the path of progress since the present Czar's grandfather, ALEXANDER II . proclaimed the emancipation of the serfs. Unfortunately, the Russian Empire is no more o unlimited Oriental despotism, where ruler's fiat is sure of execution, than it is a constitutional monarchy. It is a highly organized bureaucracy under a single head. who, though nominally autocratic, shapes and alters his policy according as he falls under the influence of this or that particular coterie it follows that there is no guarantee that a Czar's intentione will remain consistent, or that even if he should cling to them in theory, they will not be thwarted in

As for religious toleration, this has nominally expeted to Rossis since the time of Carnenius II. who was a dance pie of Yougains thetenothly, furbolics, butterane. Protestante and done have since that siny bear allowed to worship Gop in their own fashion but the consension has sometimes been accompanied by the obligation of living within a cortain area which in the case of the down has been approximated by the personally of introducing only the cities and intertowns within the pair of tolerance. The dependent from home total and make product day gifterwarm time resentationar in agongment ad aducutional privaleges and civil rights Indeed it has been and with a close appersons to truth that of late they have dispersed to start rights at all example theme | puter

farmedies.

have been the persecutions inflicted upon the Raskolniks, or dissenters from the Orthodox Russian Church, who have been computed to number some twelve million souls. Especially severe was their treatment for the many years during which Mr. Pobledonostzeff was Procurator of the Holy Synod, a post which he resigned last August.

It is doubtful to what extent discriminations have been swept away by the ukase, which simply decrees "the undeviating observance of the principles of tolerance laid down by the fundamental laws of the Russian Empire, which, recognizing the Orthodox Church as the ruling one, grant to all our subjects of other religions and to all foreign persuasions freedom of creed and worship in accordance with other rites." Obviously, much will depend on the length to which this broad principle is applied, and on the spirit in which it is interpreted. We may be sure in advance that it will not be held to justify views and practices deemed inconsistent with the welfare of the State; those, for example, of the Skoptsy, or self-mutilators, or those of several dissenting sects that are conscientiously opposed to service in the army. It is questionable, also, whether viewpoint of the civil power, to maintain the prohibition of the circulation of Jews throughout the empire. In a word, we cannot know how much is meant by the edict of toleration until its series of administrative decrees. We are not informed by the ukase as

to the precise changes contemplated in the autonomous system of village government under which each mir (commune) or volost (cluster of communes) is practically allowed to govern itself, and to distribute among its members the burden of the tax imposed on it. Whatever changes, however, are proposed by a commission of bureaucrats are, fortunately, to be referred for discussion to the Government, or Provincial Councils, so that they may be adapted to the special conditions of individual localities. We learn, however, from the edict that, in all changes, the fundamental principle of the inviolability of communal ownership is to be maintained. At the same time means are to be found to render it easier for the individual to sever connection with the community to which he belongs, and whose burdens he has, therefore, been compelled to share. That is to say, the transfer of energy from agriculture to manufacture and mining is to be facilitated. Another specific local improvement is promised in the ukase. Up to the present time, the peasants organized in communes have been liable at any moment to be called off from the cultivation or harvesting of their crops, in order to perform forced labor on the roads, or for other public services, when ordered by Government functionaries. From this burden they are to be relieved.

administrative powers of the Government, or Provincial, and the District Councils, the edict is curt as well as vague. Since these assemblies were instituted by ALEXANDER II., the powers originally confided to them have been materially contracted. To what extent will these local councils be permitted to tax their constituents for local purposes, and will not their decisions conrejection by representatives of the central government? According to the text of the ukase, a thorough reform of these Provincial and District Councils is to be effected by the local representatives. It remains to be seen whether this means more than that the suggestions of those representatives will be considered. It is scarcely likely that they will all be sanctioned by the Czar as a matter of

As regards the extension of the

Whatever may be the practical outcome of the ukase, the proclamation of it proves that the Czar and the advisers by whom he is just now influenced are alive to the urgent necessity of doing something to allay the widespread and vehement discontent of the rural population.

A New Censor of Business.

District Attorney JEROME of the county of New York on Friday put forth a remarkable statement in reference to the affairs of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It seems that a certain WILLIAM N. AMORY has made a complaint of a criminal nature against that corporation, which has been submitted for consideration to the District Attorney. Precisely what wrongdoing is charged against the corporation does not distinctly appear. It does appear, however, that Mr. JEROME, upon ascertaining that there were "apparent inconsistencies " in the reports made by the company to the State Railroad Commissioners, and certain testimony and statements given by one of the officers of the corporation, sent for the counsel of the company and informed them that he ' would have to call on them to give an explanation." The iawyors expressed their willingsom to do this and to facilitate a full and thorough investigation in every respect. and such an investigation seems to be going on at the present time, the District Attorney having employed expert accountants, presumptily at the exposur of the county, to examine the books of the Metropolitan Street Kailway Com-

The sum notable part of Mr. descuer's statement in regard to this matter appour in the following paragraph

"It present by the blad blic natural dip blir part of tie bietergrotten dieret derimer Endraner enteb. Hater a prevenient of the prepiral public value. It town great auge gribtle entgereations are willing. with proper appairmance to made . As give the public officers a full discharge all their adjest, so far as tray for accessary for ourse selected to describing planter their has or has not been pringfining to mount the probate are independent. The Metangerita Const inging a company was at the language commen lines in the seconds' being willing to automit the it will be keep difficult for other corporations to certain his die an Wood proper engineel in made

of parity tage and of serving in the These comerks suggest very grave pen-

may hereafter be exerted by District Attorneys in this county and elsewhere throughout the State.

It is only necessary that some one should make complaint against a corporation of a " quasi-public " nature to set the criminal authorities in motion; and if they follow Mr. JEBOME'S example the first move will be to call upon the assailed corporation to make a public exposition of all its affairs. This may be all very well and practically unobjectionable when the complaint is honestly made upon some adequate basis, and the District Attorney is a man of good sense, enjoying the confidence of the public and of business men, irrespective of his party affiliations. It must be remembered, however, that a power possessed by a District Attorney elected upon a fusion reform ticket would also be possessed equally by a Tammany District Attorney; and if the exercise of such power is to be applauded in one instance how can it be condemned in the other?

Are all corporations in whose business the public has an interest to be subjected to the liability of being called upon by the public prosecutor to divulge the state of their business to that officer. t will not be deemed expedient, from the | simply because a charge is laid before him, possibly without any foundation in fact and originating solely in purposes of blackmail? If a railroad company may thus be forced to make public all the conditions of its business, will not practical consequences are set forth in the same rule be applicable to many other classes of corporations? Is not the public almost equally interested in the affairs of ice companies, coal corporations and those great corporate organizations which now deal so largely in the food products of the country?

In asking these questions we do not say that publicity may not be desirable, nor do we favor a concealment of the true condition of any organization which derives its right to exist as such from the Government, State or Federal. We do intend to suggest, however, that an assumption of power by the District Attorney to call such corporations to account in the manner in which Mr. JEROME seems to deem wise and justifiable is likely to form a very dangerous precedent and lead to gross abuses of authority, if persisted in and followed.

The attitude of a corporation as the defendant in a criminal prosecution is in no wise different before the law from the attitude of a personal defendant similarly accused; and we are not aware of any authority on the part of the District Attorney to treat such organizations otherwise. Of course, it is extremely natural for a corporation, assailed as is the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the present instance, frankly to step forward, through its counsel and officers, and explain anything which seems to require explanation, in order to free it from liability to a criminal accusation; but the recognition of the right on the part of the District Attorney to call for such an explanation is the recognition of that which, in our opinion, does not exist under the law, and the show of claim to it is therefore of harmful effect.

More Angels of Economy.

Man is not naturally a saving animal and thrift is an acquired habit. We put forth this proposition as an axiom, and thus avoid the bother of proving it. It must be true. Otherwise why are most statistician or economist shows us how to be rich, though poor, and invites us to lay up money on an income of next to nothing? We ought to be grateful to such teachers instead of sneering or swearing at them. The fact is that most of us lazy and luxurious sons of ADAM hate to pare our superfluities. We want to eat the cake, have no natural genius for limited expenditure and should be in the poorhouse were it not for the woman folks. Besides, too many professors of frugality will not and need not practise what they preach. How many a florid and gorbellied uncle lavs down the law to his nephew. * The way to be comfortable is to limit your desires. Avoid luxuries." Then he snips the end off a fifty-cent cigar and meditates on his own virtues and his value to society.

Even when the professor is disinterested, he gets small thanks from those whom he would benefit. Not long ago Prof. J. SCOTT CLARK of Northwestern University showed that a single person could live with reasonable comfort on \$200 a year. Was anybody grateful? On the contrary, a lot of thick-headed persons got the notion that the professor thought that \$200 a year was pay enough for a single man or woman. Demonstrate that a man can live on \$2 a week Now the art of living on \$2 a week is precious. Possessed of it, many of us could retire from business and live on our incomes by the time we were 300 or 400 years old. But a perverse generation will not have it and firmly believes that anybody who inculcates it is trying

to reduce wages to \$2 a week So it is vain to devise schedules of small expense. The other day the Rev. C M Wiscussers of Middletown in this State, informed the ministerial world that ' an unmarried minister can live comfortably on \$17 a month ' He was speaking of Middletown, we suppose Middletown must be an attractive place. and it ought to be nearer this town Prof CLASS admits that Mr Winceperry has the better of him in the matter of economical existence. Dr Trans of the figerest Hiblioni Institute has lived on \$10 s month and ' saved from 25 to ill per cent of his income every year He said \$1 50 a week for board, lodging, washing and mending, and his " total expenses for a year were not more than \$16 " The tops where he did these wonders was not Chicago or New York I would not core to live on \$17 per month myself," says President Lavres and I don't think it can be done " W. will not be so incredulous. If we had distant rich relatives who inserted upon

beatth and better for ours Mr. JAMES E. GARVEN of the Improve High Sebood has been studying a little higher flight of expense. Out of a thou-

making us their heirs we should our

\$12 a month. It would be good for their

dially approve their trying to live on

selected 100 of what he calls " average means," from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year. All are persons of * education and culture.

Education is well enough in its way, but culture " usually puts up expenses. Mr. GARVIN'S list includes architects, civil engineers, clerks, doctors, heads of departments in factories and stores, lawyers, ministers, photographers, railway officials, real estate agents. He had trouble in getting figures. Like so many others of the great happy-golucky and devil-take-the-hindmost American race, the Denverites are inclined to spend what they get and never worry about what is gone. Finally, Mr. GARVIN got estimates from 100 educated and " cultured " persons and made up this table of their average annual

	expenses:	
	Rent (per annum)	\$353.51
	Fuel	85.63
	Light	35.28
	Provisions, ice, &c	
	Repairs and addition to equipment	63.72
۱	Service	199.73
	Clothing, man	
ı	Clothing, wife	
•	Clothing, children	
	Papers, periodicals, &c	
١	Books	
	Church and charity	
	Amusements, concerts, &c	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Car fare and travel (necessary)	
	Summer outing	
	Health-doctor, denust, medicine	70.90
	Insurance premiums (life and fire)	152.78
	Societies, conventions, clubs	32.45
1	Hospitality	
	Smoking fund	157.07
	Total	\$2,405.84

Note that club dues amount to little n this century of Denverites. Their smoking fund has an honest look. The church and charity " account we guess to be a guess. The man spends about as much for clothes as his wife. Food is the great source of expense. The " cultared " Denverites must eat too much. Drink is not included specifically, unless hospitality be its pseudonym. Charity or sundries is the usual

description of it in expense accounts. Mr. GARVIN estimates that the family that spends \$2,405.84 in Denver would have to spend " at least \$3,500 to live in New York in the same way." At least \$5,000. New York is good, but expensive, as Mr. BAEDEKER would say.

The Gas Agitation.

With the fullest precedents at hand for egislative regulation of the New York city gas companies, the movement, or rather the threat, to establish a municipal lighting plant is plainly not for the redress of grievances, but to get the city into the business of making light. The agitation started yesterday was started by the restless spirit of Municipal Owner-

There is more against that system than overburdening the Government with responsibility for functions that are better served by private enterprise. The Municipal Ownership advocate is a load on industrial confidence and prosperity. His voice is a signal to every business company successful enough to be conspicuous that its business is in danger. The Municipal Ownership man is envious of it and wants to seize it. In his devotion to his hobby he longs to narrow the field wherein ordinary citizens may make a living.

The Issue at Waterbury.

Even if the trolley company had been mean in paying wages, that matter could be of not the slightest moment compared to the issue which the trolley trikers have forced upon the people of Waterbury. Difficult as it is to devise a satisfactory code of laws for regulating the conduct of a community, and simple as such a code must necessarily be, if it is to be practicable and stable, the Waterbury strikers propose that they shall run the town, from their own meeting hall. They have decreed not only that the trolley company shall lose its rights to employ men offering to work for it, but that the townspeople shall not ride in the cars. They would make themselves Mayor and corporation. They are usurpers, whose rule it is not surprising to find stained with blood and disgraced with murder.

The strikers' boycott on the Waterbury trolley line is of the very essence of mob rule. Happily, the people of that town are beginning to see it in its true light.

Two weeks ago the Supreme Court of the I nited States handed down a decision of

more than ordinary interest The charter granted by the State of Illinois in 1855 to the institution known as the Chicago Theological Seminary provided, among other things, that STRPHEN PERT and twenty-three other persons named in the act were thereby created a body politic and corporate to be styled . The Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary," will full power to acquire, hold and convey property, real and personal; that the seminary should be located in or near the city of Chicago, and that " the property of whatever kind or description belonging to or apportaining to said seminary should be forever free and exempt from all taxation for all purposes whatevever." The night section of the charter provided when the act should take offect and declared that it should he construed blackly in all courts for the

purposes therein expressed When the seminary was founded its property consisted only of one totalding, which was used for general purposes of itetroton In the source of time, however, the property of the seminary enlarged The accountry acquired by gift or purchase trail estate on which it exected buildings, and the spectale executed from such seal spints were used for promoting the objects for which the assumary was immunicated at though the property from which the rentals more desired was not used in inspection enotationities: mutte the americanty. For a lestage time the presidency was not asked to pemay taken of any demoraption, and finally the tax officers of the Mate of Hances sough to peaces for pringrate of taxation the add tional real emists that had been acquired necession held that this property was take that the property was exempt from take sentency corporation which has been

that the exemption from taxation referred to was limited to property used in irame-diate connection with the seminary, even though the income from the property was used for school purposes solely. This decision has just been upheld by a closely divided vote in the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is a well-settled principle of law that in an act exempting property from taxation the exemption must be plainly and unmistakably granted and that authority for it cannot be derived from mere implication If there is reasonable doubt as to the intent of the Legislature in making the exemption the doubt must be settled in favor of the State. All the various courts who passed upon the matter admitted that if the clause in the charter instead of exempting from taxation the property belonging or appertaining to the seminary had read the property " owned " by the seminary the exemption would have been complete and none of the property of the seminary corporation could be taxed. The words " belonging to and appertaining to," the courts declared might mean ownership, and they might not They held that there was reasonable doubt whether the words ' the seminary ' mentioned in the exemption clause meant the seminary corporation or merely the seminary building, and that to attach the meaning of " the corporation " to the words " said seminary " was to extend the meaning of the words into the irregular realm of implication. The majority of the members of the Supreme Court of the United States held that, though they had doubts about this reasoning, they held to the decision of the State courts: and that in a matter of doubt on such a question the decision of the State courts must stand.

The dissenting members of the court, comprising Justices WHITE, BROWN and HOLMES, declared that the reasons for their dissent were that the construction of the clauses in question of the charter of the Chicago Theological Seminary was not in the slightest degree doubtful in their minds. and that it was in favor of the seminarys. contention. Justice WHITE, who delivered the minority opinion, admitted the elementary proposition that exemptions from taxation were not to be extended by implication, but he declared " this does not imply that a contract of exemption is to be disregarded simply because it may be possible for a subtle mind to suggest a possible doubt as to the exemption, however conjectural may be the assumption on which the doubt is resting." Justice WHITE held that giving to the words of exemption their natural meaning and even construing them strictly, there could not be a doubt that they related to the theological seminary corporation, whose legal being was established by the act of the State of Illinois, and that the general property of such corporation, not original seminary buildings merely, was exempt from taxation. If it was intended only to exempt from taxation a seminary building, what force would there be in the words. * property belonging or appertaining to said seminary," for how could a building have property belonging to it of various kinds and descriptions?

The Legislature ought to refuse to issue to Senator Elsberg a permit to overrule the Health Board in its refusal to issue a permit for the erection of a slaughter house at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street. The effort to get the Elsberg bill through. on the ground that it is an anti-trust measure, only makes its objectionable character more patent. The authority of the New York Health Board ought not to be crushed under the anti-trust fury, even if the latter were genuine in this instance.

ERNEST LEGOUVÉ, the oldest member of the French Academy, has lived but a few weeks after the completion of his ninetysixth year. At that time he was described Trouble between the city and the gas in the French newspapers as in good health companies will be much better adjusted and still taking his daily fencing lesson. by business men than by doctrinaires. He bade fair to equal FONTENELLE, his centenarian forerunner in the Academy As it is, his record of age and his record of forty-eight years in the Académie Francaise are extraordinary.

Though not a great writer, perhaps, and still less a great poet, LEGOUVE ranks high among his contemporaries in the most brilliant period of the nineteenth century The verse dramas which he wrote by himself, "Par Droit de Conquête," "Les Deux Reines" and "Medea," a favorite of ADE-LAIDE RISTORI'S, were famous in their day, and he was fortunate in his in-terpreters, Mile. Mass, Rachel and Ris-TORI. The comedies he wrote in collaboration with SCRIBE and with LABICHE are graceful and charming, and bear LEgouve's imprint clearly. That is a cleanness of thought and sentiment not always these plays have become familiar to all Americans who have had to learn the French language, "Bataille de Dames," Les Doigts de Fée, and "La Cigale chez les Fourmis." His "Adrienne Lecouvreus written with SCRIBE, we have seen interpreted by RACHEL and RISTORI and SARAH BERNHARDT and ELBONORA DUBE.

In his later years LEGOUVE began a mucheeded agitation for teaching children to read naturally and summed up his views in a delightful essay, "L'Art de la Lecture." The charm of his French has kept his plays alive long beyond the term of such ephemeral things, and it is fair to assume even now that a very respectable place among the French dramatists of the nineteenth century is assured to him.

An Undertaker Panie.

To the Epiton of The Sex Sec. I think the inclused worthy of a place in your weekly department of "Things Humorous" The undertakers of the Northwest intely met at St Anthony Park, a midway suburb thet ween by Pour and Minneapolis, where the furniture manufacturers have interly built in the exponition building part of which is devoted to clubrooms Plears merchants can entertain their visiting friends While the maderlabets were in execute they write in the manufacture of the manufacture at these course of the cutterfacture of the cutterfacture of the streets they write into the chinns soon, under the care of the entertainment committee the control head waiter to be from some of the grants to be the natural form of the first part of the streets of the streets of the streets the said of the said

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Hispanic has automated in gening the guid methol

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Supreme Court of the State of Illinois held | SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES. Unrecognized Officially, But Perfectly

Well Known to Exist. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is safe to presume that the present interest in the Philippine Islands among Americans in the United States is equalled only by the universal ignorance in regard to many of the Problems existing in our Eastern possessions.

Why should not the people of the United States be properly informed regarding a subject which should be close to the hearts of

all true Americans? For over three centuries this custom has obtained throughout these islands: A poor Filipino finds himself in debt and without the means to meet his creditors. He forthwith borrows from a rich neighbor the required amount, often not more than thirty pesos—two pesos are equal to about so cents of our money—pays his debts, and becomes from that moment, together with his entire family a slave to the man who had lent him the money, to remain his slave until this money is paid back. This poor native and his family work for the rich native, and in return receive clothes and food of the cheapest quality, but, of course, never any money. They also get a house to live in, but for this house the man is supposed to pay rent. As he has no money and has placed himself and family where not one of them can earn any. this rent cannot be paid and is added year by year to the original sum borrowed

this rent cannot be paid and is added year
by year to the original sum borrowed. The
man dies without ever paying the debt and
dies a slave, leaving his family in like bondage. If any one else pays the sum to the
original owner of these slaves, he in turn
becomes their master.

There is much wealth in the Philippines
and it is customary for well-to-do Filipinos
to own anywhere from 50 to 500 slaves. I
visited the other day the house of the richest
woman in the Philippines outside of Manila.
She lives in a town called Lipa and is worth
her millions. I was able to observe for myself the number of her slaves.

A certain army officer, living in the same
town as Gen. Mulvar—originally General-inChief of the Philippine Army after Aguinaldo
—desired to find a competent native boy to
work for him. Gen. Mulvar offered to let
him have one of his slave boys, suggesting
that if the officer would pay the amount owed
to the General by the boy's father, the boy
would belong to the officer. This officer
would not enter into this agreement, knowing
full well that if he bought the boy and gave
him his freedom, as soon as he was ordered
to the United States Gen. Mulvar would, on
some pretext or other, get the boy back into
his power. I was told this little story, which
is simply illustrative, by the officer himself.

Of course, there is another side to this
question of slavery as it exists here. The
low class natives are wofully lazy, brainless
and generally worthless, and this system
secures to them homes, clothes and food, for
comparatively little labor, as long as they
live. This is a very confortable way to look
live.

people of the United States to some sort of action
Originally the Spanish friars were responsible for this condition of affairs, or at any rate, responsible for its continuance. These friars all owned slaves, and if any powerful Filipino had undertaken to inform the Spanish Government—which, like our Government, could not act on what it was in ignorance of, which therefore it chose to be blind to—it would have availed nothing. And these Filipinos would besides have made untoid trouble for themselves, for the friars to shield their own position, would have proved to the home government that the report was false, and would have oppressed the Filipinos more cruelly than before.

The virtual government and cruel oppression of the Spanish friars is still another problem, and one which has been little studied or understood. They are no longer in power, but properly to understand the Philippine character, and political and moral conditions existing here for years, it is necessary fully to comprehend the complex nature of the dominion held for centuries by the Spanish existing here for years, it is necessary and comprehend the complex nature of the dominion held for centuries by the Spanish friars in these islands. They have left their mark on all classes, and we cannot deal intelligently with our new subjects without giving this matter conscientious study. That slavery has existed in these islands so long after Spain abolished slavery in her long after Spain abolished slavery in her est India possessions—which was in 1870—due simply to the absolute ascendency of friars, an ascendency almost incontvable in its supreme power for evil, unthorized, and yet uncontrolled by the anish Government. That this same elavery allowed to exist under American soveraty is a menace and a reproach to Americivilization.

ALAMBA, P. I., Feb. 4.

CALAMBA, P. I., Feb. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: "A Pinite To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIT: "A Finite Reing," whose letter appears in The Sun of March 10, argues that there cannot be an infinite number of stars simply because "the number of atoms in all the stars must needs be greater than the number of stars." Therefore, he says, as no number can be greater than an infinite number, there canment proceeds upon error. It is true that no finite number can be greater than an infinite number

ber can be greater than another. Suppose, for example, any numerical progres-sion continued to infinity; the sum of its terms will necessarily be greater than the number of terms; yet by the hypothesis the number of terms itself is infinite. Would "A Finite Being" declare that a series of numbers cannot be continued to infinity simply because their sum is always greater?

Suppose we take the following two series: 1 2 3 4 5 6 and so on to infinity It is plain that the first series is less than the second series because each term of the second series is the square of the corresponding term of the first. But it is equally plain that the first series is greater than the second series, because it necessarily contains every number contained in the secon series, plus a great many other numbers not in the second series. So, if you begin by supposing each series to be continued to infinity the number of terms in each series will be infinite, the sum of the terms in each series will be greater than the number of terms, and each series can be proved to peceasarily greater than the other. A Finite Being" consider this an argument that it is impossible to extend either

NEW YORK March 17 TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUL HOW about is of the "Finite Being" to say that space is finite If space is unite, what would the "Plaite Being

place beyond space? Nothing? If so, what is nothing? If it exists it would be pleasant to know its qualities and attributes, if non-existing it would be highly interesting to find out how it came to be present in thought Again, to say that empty space is empty noth. ingness is equivalent to saying that space filled with bodies is filled nothingness and the conclusion then is that space is infinite, as the dis-

tinction between empty space and filled space is only of kind and still leaves us with space. Take away the budies and you take away the capacity of agree for containing bodies, says the Finite Being. Let us see Suppose that the Finite Being is noteding a stone in his hand. Now if the stone is removed is the Finite Being. capacity for holding stones removed assuminaneously with the removal of the stone.

Another conclusion to be drawn from the Plaise bodies we also remove the especialy of space for holding bodies the latter create their own space.

It appears that the "Plante Being" has been toil-BRUGALES. March 12

The Police and the Brrian Blass

The Postice and the Arrivan Stars with the process of the range of incidentation the account of the in teach ment of account of the in teach ment of account of account of the incident of the account of mights are the facility of the from type poster and the face four finals, and posters incredibly to inches the face of them. There is not resignification at final of the face of the face

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TO LAND A CABLE ON GUAM.

President Gives Authority to a German-Dutch Co.-Right to Do So Questioned. WASHINGTON, March 14 .- The Governments of Germany and Holland have secured from the President authority for a German-Dutch telegraph company to land a cable on the Island of Guam. This fact was disclosed through a request made of Navy Department by Baron Gevers, the Minister of the The Netherlands, for copies of charts of the waters of Guarn and its vicinity to enable the foreign company

to facilitate the work of landing its line.

As the Department had not been informed

of the grant made by the President, it de-

clined to furnish the charts.

The Department's refusal was brought to the attention of the President, and in the inquiry which followed, his right to permit inquiry which followed, his right to permit a foreign company to land a cable on American territory was questioned. It was contended that such an authority could not be given without the approval of Congress. It was developed, however, that the company which is laying the transpacific telegraph cable did not require the approval of Congress to make landings on American territory, was construed by the President to confer upon him the right to grant the permission requested by the German-Dutch company. It is now contended that the right of the President extends only to American cable companies and that foreign telegraph concerns seeking to land their lines on territory of the United States must secure the consent of Congress.

In view of the questions raised the matter of permitting the German-Dutch company to extend its lines to Guam is being held in abeyance. The company wants to lay a cable from the Pelews and the Celebes groups to the German island of Yap, in the Carolines, and thence to Guam, where it will connect with the new all-American cable to the United States and the Philippines, and thus make the line independent of the British telegraph route to Europe by way of Asia. a foreign company to land a cable on Ameri-

way of Asia.

True Blue and Jolly Quiet.

From the Lady. There are all sorts of quaint sayings and curious There are all sorts of quaint sayings and cuffous forms of expression in common and even daily use among us which we are all so accustomed to hear that they scarcely even strike us as being strange, and from whence they have been derived, or from what arisen, very few people have the

least idea.

The expression "true blue," which we hear so often, has not even an English parentage, but said to have been a Spanish saying, which meant that the blood that filled the veins of the aristocracy of Spain was blue in color, while that of inferior mortals was more or less black, and the proverb that "true biue will never stain, of meaning, as it is generally supposed, noble heart will never disgrace itself," refers to the "blue aprons" worn by butchers on account of their not showing bloodstainsfar tump this from the blue blood of the haught Spanish aristocrat to the humble apron of the butcher's boy. A quaint saying that country folk, especially, often make use of when speaking of a person who is not very well or strong is, "Ohi he [or she] enjoys very poor health." This sounds to most people a decidedly contradictory statement, for it is difficult to think that any one can really enjoy ill health; and yet there is a substratum of truth in the words, for there are both men and

women to whom it appears to be an actual pleasure to talk about their aliments, real or imaginary. A great many of our old sayings and quaintexpressions have come down to us from past cen-turies, and are to be found more or less in the writ-ings of our old authors, as, for example, "I don't care a fig." or, as it used more often to be, "a figo. which means a fillip or snap of the fingers, are both to be found in Shakespeare. "A fig for Peter," "The figo for thy friendship," he says. There are many words now looked upon as slang which are in reality old words that were once in common usage among our forefathers, and which have been revived again, as, for instance, "jolly." Man persons profess to dislike this word, and speak of t contemptuously as modern slang, while in reality and was in this sense used in a commentary of the Bible in the seventeenth century in the following passage, "All was jolly quiet at Ephesus before St. Paul came thither."

The Psychological Problem of Lying.

Prom the Journal of American Polk-Lore.
The following characterization of the Arab
penchant for not telling the truth is from a paper
by Dr. G. Saint-Paul on the Tunisians (Bull. et Mem. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1902, volume III., page 297): "Arab lying is exasperating. It is absurd and victorious. It triumphs easily over ing. It is sometimes childish. Your native ser vants will never be taken unawares. You forbi one of them to smoke in your dining room and you surprise him there with a cigarette in his mouth.

You were smoking. 'No.' I saw you.' Impossible.' You had a cigarette in your mouth: you are hiding it in your hand: there it is! 'Then God put it in my hand.' The native denies always. Taken red-handed he denies Beneath blows he denies. Pain is sometimes powerless to make him confeas, even at the point of death. This obstinacy is due in part to the high idea he has of his dignity; his pride forbid losing face is all-powerful in him. To recognize a fault is more shameful than to have committed it. Hence the peculiar obstinacy of the native n denying, even when it would be to his interes onfeas, an obstinacy not manifested in other

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is all very nice to was sentimental over "our friend, the horse.
True it is, to be sure, that the noble, patient creature True it's to be sure, that the noble, patient creature whose steadfast idelity endures to the wretched end, is indeed the indispensable friend of man But how is his friendship appreciated? Could the spayined, decrepted beast, wearily dragging the vender's cart speak, he might give an impressive answer so, also, the "night hawk's" stumb ling "skate" might have something to say co

pressive answer so, also, the "night hawk's" stumbling "skate" might have something to say concerning man's gratitude, so gibby expressed in
cant phrase. Watch the truckman's heavy footed
team, miles still to go before the long day's toil is
ended the reward a poor dole of oats and a few
short hours of surcease, followed on the morrow
by sore and stiffened foints and the stinging cad
What, think you, would these heavy hearted creatures say could they othly speas."
What a picture makes the stately steed, grown
old in unfaitering service to the Fire Department
as he stands beside the auction block to be knowled
down to the highest bidder and no questionasked. Not so long ago men stood humbied as in
with his mate swept majestically through the
otreets the very embodiment of nobility and eager
service. Loyal friends they! Nothing sordid
with rour hat brother man. Pay the homage
that courts nothing if that is all you can do.
The normal age of the horner ratiges bringer
that courts nothing if that is all you can do.
The normal age of the horner ratiges bringer
that man straitude!
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of the horner had drain the limitating town that jusurvived in half that period the tender consideration
of man's gratitude!
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NEW YORK MACES!

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